





THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1855.

THE FIFTH VOLUME.

Four years ago we rather surprised our fellow-citizens by the issue of the first number of a daily paper in this State. To-day we enter upon our fifth volume. What we commenced as an experiment is now a fixed fact—a permanent institution. Relying simply upon ourselves—our knowledge of the requirements, and the enterprise of the community, we came out and went on with our issue without any secured list or guaranteed support. For the future, we need say but little. Our course must speak for itself. It shall be, at least, open and decided. What we can do to improve our paper will be done; and, while we do not care to indulge in large promises, we think that we will be able to exhibit a progressive improvement. We rely upon the same liberality which has so far been extended to us, and which enables us to enter upon this year of our daily and weekly issues with a larger list than at any former period.

All unpleasant circumstances we pass over as being out of place here. They have not hurt us and we can afford to forget them. We enter upon this volume hopeful for the future—for reviving business and increased prosperity—a prosperity to promote which our feeble efforts shall be given, and in the benefits of which we expect to share.

[Daily Journal, 6th inst.]

The Long Creek Mail.

At last we have a mail to Long Creek and the other offices on that route, as will be seen from the annexed letter addressed by the contractor, Mr. Henry, to Mr. Dickinson, the Postmaster at this place:

LONG CREEK, Sept. 3d, 1855.

MR. DANIEL DICKINSON—Dear Sir:—Please send me the Long Creek Mail on Friday morning and Tuesday morning, regularly hereafter, as I am ready to carry it. I did not get my orders until to-day, or I would have started it sooner.

Yours, GEORGE HENRY.

New York.

We do not pretend to disguise the fact that our hopes for the union of the Democracy, as well as for the triumph of national conservative principles in New York, have, for the time being, been woefully disappointed. The Democracy of that State is divided against itself, and the cancer-worm of VanBurenism is gnawing at its vitals. But a remnant of the Democracy is sound even in New York—not a fragment or vestige of any other party makes even a faint showing. If there be any such thing as principle among leading New York politicians, all we can say is that it is very hard to find. There are the "Hards" and "Softs" among the Democrats. The "Silver Greys" and "Woolly Heads," among what used to be the Whigs—the "Know-Nothings," and incidentally the Maine Law and anti Maine Law parties, with "Anti-Rentism," "Women's Rights," &c., &c., and so far as we can see, they are pretty nearly all instigated by purely selfish considerations.

The "Hards," "Softs" and "Know-Nothings" have held State Conventions. The resolutions passed by the "Hards" are very good. Those by the "Softs" are not so good—those of the K. N.'s are bad. Of course we apply these terms to that portion of their respective platforms having reference to the slavery question.

The K. N.'s have repudiated the Philadelphia Platform, in regard to slavery, and arrayed themselves unequivocally against the South, in the following resolution, passed without opposition:

Resolved, That the national administration, by its general course of official conduct, together with an attempt to destroy the repose, harmony and fraternal relations of the country in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the encouragement of aggressions upon the government of the territorial inhabitants of Kansas, deserves, and should receive the united condemnation of the American people, and that the institution of slavery should derive no extension from such repeal.

New York has been referred to as one of the Northern States in which the K. N.'s occupied "National" ground. The action of her State Council brings her into line with all the other States at the North, and leaves not a "National" plank upon which the "Order" pretends to stand, North of Mason & Dixon's line.

The difference between "Hards" and "Softs" originally was this: After the Van Buren treason in 1847-48, when the defection of said Van Buren lost the State of New York, and with it the election for President, it was proposed to heal the breach—to offer no impediments to the return of those who had gone off with Van Buren, provided they were willing to stand with the party upon the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention of 1852. The "Softs" were those "Hunkers," who were willing to hold out the right-hand of fellowship to the "Barnburners" in this way—to let bygones be bygones, and to recognize as Democrats all who would then place themselves in line. The "Hards" were those who would not do so. They claimed an exclusive right to the confidence and patronage of the party, and denounced President Pierce because their claim was not allowed.

In the "Soft" Convention, recently held, the "Hunker" element went for a full endorsement of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill—the "Barnburner" element went against it, and high times were the result. All the Free Soilers, or those leaning to Free Soilism, were bitter against the administration. The "Soft" resolutions in the main essential are right, so far as opposing any agitation having in view the restoration of the Missouri Line, or tending to promote sectional agitation in relation thereto. The Free Soil character of the last resolution is unnecessary, inoperative—simply an expression of opinion foisted on the Convention by John Van Buren as a piece of capital for himself. But even with this defect, the "Softs" are far safer in their resolutions than the K. N.'s, since they pledge themselves against agitation for the repeal of the Kansas Bill or the promotion of sectional controversy in relation thereto.

We pretend to no gift of prophecy, and, without that, no man can hope to read the riddle of New York politics. There will, we presume, be a formidable Seward-coalition party formed, to embody all the aims of the day, and its progress will be watched with interest.

To sum up—the "Hards" approve the Kansas Bill, but denounce its friends, the President included. The "Softs" do not approve of it, but will oppose agitation for its repeal. The K. N.'s pretend to ignore slavery as a National question, but step out of their way to denounce Kansas, and do not give any pledge against agitation for its repeal. The Seward party of isms, to be called the Republican party, we suppose, will be ultra in its extreme sectionalism, and we should not wonder if, among the other isms, it received the support of the K. N.-ism in New York, as Mr. Seward did in the last Legislature of that State, to a sufficient extent to secure his re-election to the Senate. We much fear that the National Democracy will have to do without New York.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A boat containing four white men and two negroes, was run over by the steamer Jas. P. Grist on last Saturday night, a short distance above town, on the Cape Fear River. The white men were saved, but the two negroes were drowned. Coroner J. C. Wood is holding an inquest on the dead bodies to-day.

Various reports are in circulation in reference to the existence and progress of a contagious disease in our sister town of Newberne, which disease has been set down as Small Pox. The editor of the *Kinston Advocate* has been informed, through various sources, that there have been over fifty cases in Newberne and its vicinity, and that it is spreading. The Commissioners of Kinston have issued a hand-bill containing an ordinance preventing people from going to that place from Newberne under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment.

We have received this morning the *Newberne News* of the 1st inst., and also a hand-bill bearing the same date, issued by the authorities of Newberne, and over the signature of John D. Flanner, Esq., Intendant of Police. The *News* says that the disease, whatever it is, has been there for about eight months, and that, so far, only two deaths by it have occurred, and those were from the greatest imprudence on the part of the patients.

The hand-bill states that about the middle of May last, in consequence of complaint made to the Commissioners setting forth that there was a disease in town something like Small Pox, the Town Physician was requested to examine the case, and he reported that it was nothing more than Chicken Pox. Since that time it has been slowly increasing without causing any alarm, until recently two persons died, more from imprudence than from the disease. The Commissioners, at their last meeting, requested Doctors Hughes and Chapman to go with Doctor Taylor, the Town Physician, and examine such cases as they then knew of. They made the following report:

NEWBERNE, August 28th, 1855.

To the Commissioners of Newberne.

GENTS:—We have carefully examined the cases presented to us and think it a disease called "Variola Varietellor," a disease intermediate between the Chicken Pox and Small Pox, highly contagious and requiring sanitary regulations, such as will be recommended by your Physician.

SAM'L E. CHAPMAN, M. D.  
ISAAC W. HUGHES, M. D.  
ALEX'N. TAYLOR, M. D.

Measures were immediately adopted to cut off all communication from the infected places, and to keep the disease from spreading. At this time (1st inst.) there are but four cases in the limits, and seven cases outside; no new cases for several days past.

Of course, in all similar cases, the reports are very much exaggerated, and we have felt it our duty to give the whole statement as made by the press and authorities of Newberne. We cannot think that there is any great danger in the affair. As for the question as to whether the disease is what the doctors call true Small Pox or not, we don't think that amounts to much—it is admitted to be highly contagious, and doctors will differ. The town of Charlotte, a few years since, was visited by an eruptive disease, which some of the oldest and ablest physicians contended, and still contend, was not Small Pox. The fact was, however, that it spread as rapidly and did about as much harm as though it had been.

We are really pained—sickened at reading the terrible accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth. Worse, worse, and always worse! The cities are literally vast pest-houses. The number of burials in Norfolk on Friday, was 40; on Saturday 38. In Portsmouth for the 24 hours ending on Sunday morning, the deaths reached 34. Everybody seems to be struck down. The Rev. Anthony Debrill of the Granby Street M. Church, Norfolk, died on Saturday morning. No Minister was more widely known in Virginia, than Mr. Debrill, and no death will be more universally and sincerely regretted. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn their irreparable loss.

The correspondent of the *Petersburg Express* says: Among the recent new cases it gives us pain to announce that of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, Catholic pastor of St. Patrick's Church. He is quite sick with the *variola*. His loss would be seriously felt by large numbers of our people in the present distressing juncture of affairs. No divine has covered himself with more honor, or more worthily won for himself the esteem of the whole community, than the Father O'Keefe. We sincerely trust that he will survive the attack, and soon be up and at his post again—visiting the sick and comforting the dying—where every true-hearted and christian Minister should be.

Daniel J. Ricardo, the President of the New Orleans Howard Association, is now at Norfolk and has telegraphed to New Orleans for twenty more nurses. The despatch says that on the 2nd inst., the Yellow Fever at Norfolk beggared all description.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.—A Public Meeting. The deaths in Norfolk on Sunday were some 50 to 60; in Portsmouth, 32. As many as 1,300 persons are said to be under treatment. Twenty-five deaths had occurred in Norfolk on the part of Main Street embraced between Hall's corner and the City Hotel, and were buried in consequence of the want of coffins. The population of Norfolk is now from three to five thousand. Portsmouth under two thousand. A gentleman, who arrived here this morning, says that it was reported last night at Weldon that the Mayor of Portsmouth was dead.

This is horrible—worse than anything yet. Let us have a public meeting. We ask of the Commissioners to give their official sanction to a call through the papers.

THE LAND OF GOLD—REALITY VERSUS FICTION. By Hinton R. Helper, Baltimore. Published by the author, by Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Buildings.—This is the title of a pretty neatly printed and bound book of some three hundred pages, which has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker, who has it for sale. It is dedicated to Ex-Governor Morehead.

The author is a citizen of North Carolina, and dates his preface from Salisbury. The style of the work is plain and unpretending, and it, no doubt, embodies many facts and home truths that ought to be known. It is all fact, we have no doubt, but still we cannot but think that it exhibits the dark side of the picture, perhaps too exclusively. The author has evidently been one of the unsuccessful, as appears by the following passage, which we extract from his preface: "A weary and rather unprofitable sojourn of three years in various parts of California, afforded me ample time and opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with its rottenness and its corruption, its squalor and its misery, its crime and its shame, its gold and its dross." Now, evidently, there is much of all these bad things to be found in California. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of its settlement, it could hardly be otherwise; but to the reflecting mind these things do not constitute the whole. They are but the incidents of a transition state. There is a glorious and a bright future in store for the great Pacific State, and this the thoughtful observer cannot fail to discover through the clouds and mists of the present.

A PERFECT BRICK.—We have on our table a "specimen brick," made by Dr. Robinson, of Bladen county. It is a beautiful brick, both as regards shape and color, and so far as we can see, fully equal to the Northern pressed brick; than which it is somewhat lighter, and said to be fully as strong.

We are glad to see this evidence of progress in our region. We have a great deal of work to do here yet. A big town has to be built up—vacant lots have to be covered. Bricks will be wanted, and bricks must be had—bricks of all sorts. Bricks for making walls and bricks for facing walls, and bricks for all sorts of purposes; and there will be work for every body that can make bricks, and we would much prefer that the money should go to our own citizens rather than be carried off to Philadelphia or elsewhere.

We greatly fear that certain violent characters in Kansas are now inflicting evils upon the South far beyond anything that Greeley or his co-laborers at the North could effect. They are robbing the South of her shield of lawfulness and constitutionality. So far as they can do so, they are placing her in the wrong, and thus giving ground for the outcry that is raised at the North, putting weapons into the hands of the sectionalists, with which to slay the National men there.

Kansas is open ground. Its future position as a State must be determined by the State constitution it may adopt. At present it is but a territory. It acts and moves and exists as such, in pursuance of the law organizing it as a territory. Yet its Legislature puts itself above all that. It prohibits all discussion upon questions which nearly concern the future state of the country, either as a territory or its admission into the Union as a sovereignty. It claims the right to appoint the territorial officers, although the law of Congress expressly says how such officers shall be appointed. Its deliberations are disgraced by foul language and improper conduct. It is doing the South much harm. It is, in plain terms, insolent, rowdyish, overbearing and regardless of law. Its doings are "nuts" for the abolitionists. They instance this body and its leader, Stringfellow, as correct specimens and representatives of the South. They stir up the Northern people by quoting the insulting language of some of these squatters, and, if these squatters were all correct specimens of the Southern people, then, we fear, there would be too much justice in these Northern denunciations.

With crawling, slimy, dishonest "Emigrant Aid," and other similar associations in New England and elsewhere, we have no patience, but from them we have no fear. Our fear is from the false position in which the imprudence and recklessness of men in our own camp may place us. Against the Abolitionists and Free Soilers at the North, the National Democratic party there has stood up before, and can stand up again, but it is imposing too heavy a load upon it to ask it to fight the enemy while nominal friends of the South are doing all they can, by their folly and recklessness, to work into that enemy's hands.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

There is no good news. In fact the epidemic grows worse and worse. In Portsmouth on Thursday last, sixteen persons died in the two hours between two and four o'clock in the afternoon, and forty new cases occurred in the same length of time.

The rapidity of the disease, when fatal, together with its sudden changes, is most remarkable. Some times it runs its course in thirty-six hours to a fatal termination; most frequently it runs to the third day. Fatal prostration will sometimes supervene in an hour or so after the patient expresses himself as feeling pretty well, and when the limbs are growing cold and the pulse failing; but soon the cry is heard, "Oh, I shall die!" and convulsions or deep stupor close the scene. Decomposition occurs ere the vital spark is fled, and while the last offices are being performed for the dead the impatient worm is seen crawling upon its victim.

The black vomit is not always a precursor of death. Many recover after having ejected it. Nor is it an invariable attendant—many die without it.

The absolute mortality in Norfolk is quite as great, if not greater, than in Portsmouth, although not so great in proportion to the population. We had word as late as Saturday from Norfolk. There was no abatement, but the reverse. There seems to be no hope for any body but in getting away. A gentleman who has been up through western Virginia, says that every where, at every little roadside inn, in every town and village, are to be found members of the fugitive population of the seaboard cities, and the constant inquiry is for news from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The five daily papers are no more published. The *Argus* held out to the last, but for the last few days it too has ceased to make its appearance. The last number of the paper contained an urgent advertisement for grave diggers. The few workmen left at the Navy Yard do little or nothing but make coffins.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCURACY.—The following paragraph from the *Savannah Morning News*, would rather puzzle the people along our proposed new railroad. The idea of a road from Wilmington, via Lincoln and Shelby, to Charlotte, is about as reasonable as to talk of a Railroad from Wilmington, via Halifax and Weldon, to Goldsboro'.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the "Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad," in North Carolina, have recently held meetings for the purpose of appointing engineers to make surveys with a view of letting out contracts for the construction of the road. This road is to run from Wilmington, via Shelby and Lincoln, to Charlotte, where it will connect with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, from Charlotte to Columbia, and also with the North Carolina Central Railroad, and the Virginia Railroad. From Charlotte it is to continue on to Rutherford county, with a view of connecting with the road projected from Rutherford and Asheville, which will connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads; and with the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad.

A tolerable map is a great thing, and it would also be a great thing if editors would, before writing about railroads and their locations, take the trouble of looking at the lay of the land. We do sometimes see the queerest things of the kind. One of the few things for which we take credit to ourselves, is tolerable care in such matters. We like to consult the map, whether we may happen to be writing about matters at home or abroad, provided an accurate knowledge of the relative positions of different points be important to a proper view of the subject. In fact, we can't see how any person can keep the run of affairs in Europe, with reference to the war there, without ascertaining the positions of places, and following the course of armies or fleets.

Let us refer to a small instance—the Russian fortification of Petropolski on the Pacific. We will venture to say, that nine readers out of ten are under the impression that said town is, or was before its demolition, situated in the Russian possession on this continent; and this impression has been strengthened by the reported offer of the Russian government to cede its possessions to this country, on certain conditions. Petropolski has always appeared to be included in, or form a part of the territory so proposed to be ceded. We confess to some surprise, on looking over the map, to find the said place in Asia, near the Southern extremity of the long peninsula of Kamtschatka. The attention of the world will be drawn to the Russian possessions, and they will no longer be *terra incognita*, after this war is over.

LARGE APPLES.—Mr. W. G. Sharp, of Joyner's Depot, presented us with an apple this morning weighing within half an ounce of one pound. It was raised in the orchard of Mr. J. G. Willeby, in Wilson county, about two miles from Joyner's Depot, on the W. & W. R. R. We have seen various specimens of fruit this season, and do not recollect having ever witnessed larger or better apples, peaches, watermelons, &c., than have been raised the present year. We learn that Mr. W. has an quantity of apples that will compare favorably with the one mentioned above.—*Daily Journal*, 3d inst.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the two negroes belonging to D. B. Baker, Esq., drowned in the Cape Fear River on Saturday last, was to the effect that said negroes came to their death by being carelessly run over on the night of the 1st inst., by a flat attached to the steamer J. R. Grist. The inquest was held by coroner J. C. Wood. The verdict was rendered yesterday afternoon.

The Pope?

We follow up the name—the terrible name of this terribly potentate, with two marks of interrogation, because, in truth, we are on the anxious bench—we want to know—we ask for information. We have heard so much about his interference in the affairs of this country that we want to know what he's for? A rather free-spoken friend says that if the Pope goes for Free Trade and Southern Rights, he don't know but he'll go for the Pope; but if contrary-wise the said Pope goes with the wrong crowd, he don't want to have anything to do with him.

In fact, the question is this: If, as the K. N. orators tell us, the Pope does so much in these United States, how does he do it, and what is it after it is done? They say that the Pope, and the Bishops, and the Priests make all the Catholics vote the Democratic ticket; and they charge upon the Democrats as the Foreign and Catholic party. Now look at the course of the Democratic party from the days of Thomas Jefferson down to the present time. That party made the purchase of Louisiana, and of that, then wholly Catholic French and Spanish territory, the greater portion is now Protestant. Protestantism has the majority in every State, which it would not have had, had this purchase not been made. Again, the Democratic party gave us Florida, to which the same remarks will apply. The Democratic party supported James K. Polk in the war with Catholic Mexico, which resulted in giving immense territories to the settlement of Protestant Anglo-Saxons. The Democratic party has fought for Free Trade, and it has fought for the rights of the States. It has been strong, always strong, and is now strong at the South, on slave soil, and is only weak at the North—East where fanaticism is the order of the day. Democracy wants Cuba, and having it, would soon Americanize it, and Protestantize it. Is this the sort of papal influence that you talk about? Is the policy of the Democratic party papal? A policy that has secured the spread of Protestantism over vast territories, embracing fully half of our national domain. Is it anti-Southern? Ask every Southern State that has voted this Summer, with but one exception—Search the list of the clergymen who were petitioned—no, we are wrong—threatened the last Congress, and we don't find the papal clergy there.

In the history of the country we can see no proof that the Pope has influenced any party—but certainly if there has been any influence exerted, it cannot have been over the movements of the Democratic party, whose policy has always resulted unfavorably to the permanence of papal power. In truth, however, the whole talk about the Pope, in this country, is a bald humbug, and the history of the country will show it. We take it that the Pope and the Cardinals and the Bishops, &c., are pretty shrewd men, and would hardly try to influence things against their own interests and the interests of their Church. Still, loud-mouthed demagogues talk of the Democratic party being under foreign influence, in face of the historical facts that the Democratic party has always been foremost to vindicate the honor of the country against foreign aggression, and to make those acquisitions of territory which have uniformly resulted in the overthrow of Catholic ascendancy in the territories so acquired.

The Long Creek Mail Route.

We respectfully but most earnestly invite the attention of the Post Office Department to the above route. It is a matter of deep importance to the citizens of a large portion of this county, as well as to the people of the town of Wilmington. Nay, a portion of Bladen county is interested in it, and depend upon it for their letters and papers. We allude to the route numbered 5620, in which proposals are invited for carrying the mail from Spring Garden by Long Creek, Black River Chapel and Beatty's Bridge to Harrell's Store, 50 miles and back, twice a week to Long Creek, and once the residue.

Since the 1st July there has been no mail carried on the above route. Neither letters nor papers have been sent, and so far as the mail is concerned, the people might as well have been out of the Union.—This is too bad, and we do hope that it will be promptly adjusted by the Department at Washington, unless it is expected that the people of the county shall fall back upon their own resources and start private mails.

We had understood, some three weeks ago, that a contract had been concluded, but as yet no mail has been carried, and we do not know when any will be, as we learn that the contractor has not yet been officially notified that his proposals have been accepted.

We know experimentally the loss that arises from the stoppage of this mail, having hundreds of subscribers supplied by it. It is a matter of very serious importance to us—the people of the town and of the county, and we again respectfully call attention to it. Something must be done.

"NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE," for September, 1855. Two dollars per annum. Edited by Henry B. Bryan, Clement Dowd, J. B. Killebrew, Jas. A. McQueen, A. A. Merritt, Coleman Sessions. Printed and published at the office of the "Weekly Post," Raleigh, N. C.

This number exhibits progress in many ways.—First—it is better printed than former numbers, which is certainly an improvement, and one exceedingly necessary. The leading articles are also of a more solid character than usual; the first, entitled "Carolina in 1710," contains many valuable facts for the future historian. The Review of Doesticks and the Winkles we cannot commend, mainly because of the fact that neither of them are worth reviewing. Doesticks we know to be very shallow, and beyond a sort of Bowers-by half rowdy style and strangeness of expression, possesses no claim to the character of wit or humor. In many of the articles we perceive the evidences of want of practice—that practice which subdues the style and dispenses with superfluous adjectives and epithets. There is nothing tending so directly to effect this reformation as having to write constantly, with the necessity of saying something so immediately pressing, as to leave little time for consideration as to the manner of saying it. Theodore Hook, we think it was, once met an old clothes man, a Jew, with several hats on his head, rising up something like the porcelain tower of Peking or Nankin, we don't know which, besides having any amount of ancient garments on his back and in his arms. The man of antiquated habits cried he went "ole clo'!" "ole clo'!" "Why the deuce," said Hook, "don't you say old clothes, like every body else does?" "Ah, my dear sir," was the answer, "if you had to walk as far and say as much as I do you would save your breath and say 'ole clo' too.'" "Ole clo'!" "ole clo'!" and so he went. That man was an editor—he dispensed with all redundancies.

The general style of the Magazine shows manifest improvement. There is bone and muscle in some of its articles. It will do good and ought to be encouraged, and we trust it will be.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last a free negro boy, called George Taylor, entered the store of Jas. O. Boon & Co., through a rear window on the second floor, while the proprietors were at supper. When discovered, the fellow had a candle lit and was making an examination of the premises at leisure, but a slight rattling of the knob of the door caused him to blow it out and escape at the window where he entered, while he was pursuing an overhasty and committed to jail.—*Fay's Carolinian*.

RACHEL.—Our New York contemporaries are half taken up with the accounts of the first appearance of the French Tragedienne, which took place on Monday night, in Corneille's Tragedy of "Les Horaces," or the Horatii. The play is founded upon that passage in Roman History as related by Livy, in which, to avoid the effusion of blood, the contest between Rome and Alba is made to depend upon three champions from each side—the brothers Horatii on the part of Rome, and the Curatii on the part of Alba. Camilla (Rachel) is the sister of the Horatii, and betrothed to one of the Curatii; Sabina, wife of one of the Horatii, is sister to the Curatii. All the Horatii are slain but one, who, by a pretended flight, separates the three Curatii, who follow at unequal distances, when he turns and slays them one by one before the others could come up. Returning, the surviving Roman exults over the victory he has achieved; while Camilla is inconsolable for the death of her lover, slain by her brother's hand; and when she meets that brother, inflated with his success, she bursts into a torrent of invective, and calls down vengeance upon Rome for the death of her lover. Her brother, exasperated by her reproaches—maddened by her curses—draws his sword—plunges it into her breast, and the curtain falls.

Evidently there is scope enough here for the highest display of tragic power on the part both of author and actor, while the time and circumstances admit fully of the observances of these "unities" required by the classic drama, and generally followed on the French stage. Of course, the New York critics are in ecstasies over Rachel's arrival. But they are always so over every new arrival. New York is a great place for ecstasies, whether over a murdered bully—a suicidal prostitute, or a French actress, it makes little difference.

New Post Office.—A new post office has been established in Onslow county, bearing the name of "Golden Place," and Eliza Harrison, Esq., has been appointed P. M. This office takes the place of the "Stamp Stand" office, discontinued some time since.

New York Democratic Convention.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Convention of the Softs met here to-day. The committee on resolutions reported a series, the first of which related exclusively to State matters; the others protested against the Know-Nothings. All the regular resolutions excepting one endorsing the administration, were passed. The committee were equally divided on the Kansas question, and consequently resolutions by both sections were introduced which excited considerable debate, participated in by John Van Buren and others. Mr. Van Buren moved that the resolutions relating to the Administration, Kansas and Slavery be laid on the table, and he made a speech in support of general, of his proposition.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis yesterday, was addressed by Gov. Wright, Hon. A. P. Willard, Col. May and others, and adjourned after adopting resolutions re-affirming the principles of the national convention of 1848 and 1852, denouncing the conduct of both the Missourians and the Massachusetts men in interfering with the legal rights of the Kansas settlers, and maintaining that the government should protect all legal citizens, whether native or foreign born. The convention was the largest ever assembled in that city.

The Recent Railroad Accident.

BURLINGTON, N. J. Sept. 1.—The investigation is progressing in relation to the recent Railroad accident. It is probable that no conclusion will be arrived at to-day.

Debate in the Kansas Legislature about the President.

CHICAGO, August 30.—In the Kansas Legislature, on the 21st inst., the concurrent resolutions denouncing President Pierce for removing Judge Elmore were debated.

Mr. McKee, who thought the President should be taught to know his place.

Mr. Stringfellow did not object to the vote of censure, but thought they were making themselves ridiculous.

Mr. Blair said that Reeder was removed only to prepare the way for Elmore's removal.

Mr. McKee thought the President should have sent a battalion of soldiers to slaughter the whole crowd of free soilers.

Mr. Weddell looked upon the President as a mean Yankee, and a double-dyed coward.

An amendment was finally adopted, leaving the resolutions about the same as the original.

The Soft Shell Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 29.—The caucus of the Soft Shell delegates decided, by a large majority, upon a programme of resolutions condemning the land scheme, and approving President Pierce's veto. They will be adopted. It is probable the minority will report against the Nebraska bill.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, Aug. 29.—The Soft Shell Democratic Convention was permanently organized this afternoon, by appointing Robert Kelly, President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The President, in his speech, adjured them to be steadfast to their principles and harmonious in their action, in order that such a policy may be pursued as will gain a victory in the State and subsequently in the nation.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, but they will not be debated upon until to-morrow morning.

After the debate upon the manner of choosing delegates to the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Thus far the proceedings have been harmonious, but a majority and minority report on the resolutions are looked for.

Delegation to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The Norfolk boat brings a delegation of the citizens of that place on their way to Washington, to solicit the President to let them have the use of Fort Monroe, for the remaining population of Norfolk. There were 64 deaths reported as having occurred yesterday.

Murder of a Ship Captain.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—The ship *Ariel* from New York for Smyrna, spoken out of the bar to-day, reports that the captain was murdered by two of the ship's apprentices. The Revenue Cutter boarded the *Ariel*, and arrested and brought up Henry Girard and George Anderson, two apprentices who are charged with the offence. They both deny committing the deed but criminate each other. Lakeman, the chief mate, reports that he found the captain murdered in his berth, on the 16th of August. Twelve crew members and passengers objected to proceeding on the voyage, and requested that the ship should return. The ship, officers and crew are in the hands of the U. S. Government authorities.

Wheeler Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3d.—The jury in the Wheeler slave rescue case, returned a verdict this morning not guilty on the first count, charging riot; and not guilty against all the defendants on the second count—assault and battery—except in the cases of Ballard and Cusick, who are pronounced guilty.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived from Havana, with advices to the 26th ult. Santa Anna and family arrived at Havana on the 24th, and left for Caracas on the 26th ult.

THE ABDICATION OF SANTA ANNA.—It appears that on his abdication Santa Anna issued a long pronouncement, from which the following is an extract: "The scandal, dishonor and perfidy of his enemies reached the extreme of associating not only with the filibusters of the North, but with troops of the United States, who passing the frontier in the disguise of deserters, are led by rebels and unworthy Mexicans, to teach them the road by which to invade their native land; to assassinate and murder the Mexican soldiers who defend the sovereignty and integrity of their territory."

In the midst of the excitement in the capital, caused by Santa Anna's flight, the American Minister procured the release of the only two American prisoners there.

The Allies and their Generals.

The London Times and the Manchester Guardian have editorials urging one command for the army, and annex the significant remarks of the Guardian. We cannot be a doubt of their truth. The character and disposition ascribed to the French officers, are such as they have ever exhibited towards the officers of nations acting in concert with them. Our own naval officers can testify how much easier they find it to abrogate, than the French. Says the Guardian: "The characteristics of the two people are different. The constitution of the two people is different." And the difference is one which will never be removed. The English alliance from becoming permanent. They have a sturdy back, but it cannot bear everything long, of a gradual alienation between the two governments. The interchanges of visits between the two Courts, may smooth matters over for a time, and defer the evil day; but it will come at last.

"One of our most serious rocks ahead," it says, "in the deadly struggle in which we are engaged is ought not to be ignored. It requires to be touched upon with great delicacy and reserve; but to suppose altogether, or not to give it due consideration, involves the most cruel insult to both to our country and our generals. When the true history of this war shall be written, if it ever be written, with complete openness and unreserve—we venture to say that two points in our behavior will excite and endure the scorn of our soldiers, of the efforts and our commanders, and the discretion of the press. It is not an easy thing to act with the allies at present."

The character and disposition of our gallant allies are peculiar; they are at once exacting and susceptible in the highest degree. They give us much to fear and are not always very ready to bear much to themselves. The characteristics of the two people are different. The constitution of the two people is different. Their officers, as a rule, are not of the same social status, either as to birth, manners, or education, as ours. They are too much disposed to ride rough shod over our more courteous and conciliating courtesies. They have a high estimate of their superior military skill and knowledge, and are, in consequence, often brusque, imperious, and considerate; thinking much of what is due to them, and little of what is due to others. Few except Lord Raglan could have borne with this so long and so patiently. His forbearance and unflinching courage were the subject of hourly wonder to those about him.

Over and over again his color has been seen mounting, and his lips compressed, as the rude speech of some Gallic colleague, probably an able and courageous officer, but one who had risen from the ranks and had never learned the genial courtesies of social life—broke in upon his gentle and modest reserve. Over and over again he has been subdued to be treated with neglect or thoughtless indifference, rather than risk the harmony of the two armies by remarking that he regarded as nothing worse than bad manners. On the whole, his high rank, distinguished demeanor, gentle breeding, consummate tact, general amiability, and his desire to keep the *brusquerie* of his colleagues within moderate bounds, and to prevent them from leading to consequences mischievous to the common cause.

During Canrobert's command all that was commonly needed to keep matters straight, was a control of temper, compared with which the capture of Sebastopol seemed easy, and a submission to unmerited blame, nearly the whole of which he believed—most of which he was obliged to have been unmerited. But no sooner did the lead, than he was led to







